

[In his discussion of kinship Glacken uses the term "extended family" to mean the patrilineal sib (ichimon or munchu)].

GLOSSARY OF JAPANESE WORDS

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This glossary includes only the most commonly used words appearing in the text. Specialized words may be found in the appropriate chapters. Okinawan words are followed by an O in parentheses.

akue	fall planting
bakemono	an evil spirit
bōchi	tomb area, grave
bōfuriin	shelter belt or grove for typhoon protection.
bōkasen	fire lane
tōsu-san	a Buddhist priest
bunke	branch family
chō	2.45 acres
chōnan	first son
daisu	soy bean
dake (O)	tattooing
dakroki	rice treadle thresher
dōnen	same year (see also dōsei).
dōsei	same age, used as a synonym for classmate.
fujinkai	women's association
futon	comforter or quilt
gakka	subject (in a school course)
gan	a funeral hearse or palanquin
genya	a building housing the <u>gan</u> .
genya	non-arable, wild or stony, but useful land
geta	wooden clogs
giri	duty, obligation
go	.04756 gallons liquid
gochisō	a feast, treat, or any meal out of the ordinary
hafu	a gable; the gable type Okinawan tomb
haisho	religious site
haka	tomb
han	a subdivision, or neighborhood, into which a village is divided.
hancho	the head or leader of a <u>han</u> .
haru no	spring planting
hatake	dry crop land
hasukashii	to be shy
hara	trowel or spatula
hi no kami	god of fire
higan	the Buddhist spring and autumnal equinoctial holiday
hinpan (O)	protective stationary barrier gate at the entrance of a house compound.
hoanrin	groves of trees for typhoon protection (collective term).
honke	main family
hotoke-san (sama)	a god, usually in the Buddhist pantheon
kyūjō	import store
ichimon (muchu O)	extended family
ido no kami	god of the wall
ihai	red lacquered pieces of wood used as memorial tablets

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ireisumi
jinpun (o)
jira

jiwari-seido
Jodochu
joshiseinen
joyaku
Jugoya

Jurokunichi

kachiku
kagami
kago
kaibatsu
kaikon
kaitaku
kakemono
kama
kamokokata
kanbatsu
katabui (o)

kaya
kaya
kasoku-seido
kasura
kakkonshiki
kokugo
koseki
ku

kusho
kumiai
Kunigami
kuma
kyoiku
kyureki
kyusaisaku
magura (maga o)
makura
marugari
matsuri
mi-ai
minshushugi
miso
misoshiru
mo-ai
mochi
mochigoma

for the dead on the Buddhist home altar
tattooing
night soil
hearth, also refers, obliquely to 'starvation' after childbirth
the old land allotment system
the Jodo Buddhist sect
young women's association
vice-mayor
festival of the full moon held around the time of the autumnal equinox
16th day. Holiday of 1st lunar month. See Chap. 17, Sect. 2
domestic animals
mirror
palanquin
clearcutting (of a forest)
a clearing
land reclamation
hanging scroll
a small sickle or bill knife
a designation for the turtle back tomb
overcutting (of a forest)
here and there rain, an Okinawan term for local scattered showers
any wild grass, usually refers to miscanthus.
a mosquito net
the family system
a slip, a clone
the marriage ceremony
mother tongue
family register kept in the township office
a hamlet. In the text, village has been used as the equivalent word;
a village headman
an association, a co-operative
northern district of Okinawa
the all purpose short bladed hoe
education
the lunar, literally the old calendar
forest conservation
harrow
the Japanese pillow
close clipped haircut (of young boys)
a festival
arranged marriage, literally "seeing-meeting"
the doctrine or idea of democracy
bean paste
bean paste soup
mutual loan group. See Chap. 12, Sec. 2
rice cake
rice-cake-rice, glutinous rice

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moto ni kaeru	return to the source. See Chap. 16, Sect. 2
muikajari (munam o)	celebration on the naming of a child, usually on the 5th or 6th day.
muikoyoshi	groom adoption
mushiro	a straw or reed mat rolled up when not in use
naidoko	a seed bed
nakōdo	go-between
natsu ue	summer planting
nūgyō	agriculture
nūgyōkumiai	agricultural association
noro	an Okinawan priestess. See Chap. 20
nōson	an agricultural village
nuka	rice chaff
obi	sash
O-Son	a holiday of the 15th and 16th of the 7th lunar month. See Chap. 17, Sect. 4.
Okinawa	Okinawa Island, the Great Looshee Island of the 19th Century Western explorers
Okinawago	Okinawan language or speech
ombu	term for the custom of carrying the child on the back
Onisoka	last day of the lunar year
ran-ai	free choice in marriage; sometimes translated as <u>romantic love</u>
rinsaku	crop rotation
rishi	interest (on money)
sabishii	loneliness, lonely, loneliness mixed with melancholy
sakai	boundary
sake	in Okinawa, a strong distilled alcoholic drink like Japanese <u>shōchu</u> . Also called <u>suacri</u> . Not the same as Japanese <u>sake</u> .
sakimui (o)	engagement (prior to marriage)
samisen	a stringed instrument
sanba	a midwife
sanjineō	fortune teller
sampatsu (dun-)	
pachiya o)	
sanrin	a barber
san-san-kudo	forest land
	3-3-9 times, ceremonial <u>sake</u> drinking at the marriage ceremony.
satokibi	sugar cane
satsuma imo	sweet potato
seimisho	rice mill
seimei	full name, given and surname
seimendan	young men's association
seireki	solar, western calendar
seitojo	sugar mill
senpei	teacher
shaku	0.994 feet
shinrui	relatives
shinseki	relatives, used in Okinawa synonymously with <u>shinrui</u>
shirushi	hand mill or quern for polishing rice

shiseiji	illegitimate child
shisoku	nobility, gentry
shōgatsu	lunar New Year
shōki	a (village) clerk
sobodan	(volunteer) fire brigade
sōdan suru	to discuss, consult with
son or mura	a township
sonchō	the mayor of a township
soroban	abacus
sōsoku	inheritance
suisankumiai	fishermen's co-operative
suki	plow
sukiyaki	Japanese dish with vegetables, bean curd, etc., with or without a meat or fish base
—sun	bound form, indicating linear measurement.
ta, tambō	1 sun (issun) equals about 1.2 inches.
taiban	a paddy field, wet rice plot
takubatsu	afterbirth
takuchi	selective cutting (of a forest)
tansu	house site
tatami	chest of drawers
tofu	a flat mat, about 3' x 6'
tōkyu	bean curd
tsubo	classification, such as land classification
tsunahiki	unit of land measurement. About 4 square yards, 0.000817 acres, 1/3000 of a chō
uino	rope tug of war. See Chap. 17, Sect. 5
ujigami	engagement (prior to marriage)
	the patron deity of a locality. Also used to include the place or building where the patron deity is worshipped.
undōkai	athletic meet
utaki	sacred grove
wakamizu	new or young water. See Chap. 17, Sect. 1
wara	rice stalks
waratsuna	rice straw rope
waribiki	discount (on a loan)
ya	house, dwelling
yagō	a secondary naming system based on house rank order. See Chap. 6, Sect. 8
yabu	native doctor
yadori (yadui 0)	settlements characterized by isolated homesteads, as contrasted with the clustered village
yakuba	the township office
Yambaru	the Northern District of Okinawa, synonymous with Enigami
Yambaru take	Yambaru bamboo, a dwarf bamboo
yashiki	a house site, synonymous with takuchi.
yashinoya	special form of adoption in which a sickly child has a growing up parent but continues to live with his own parents
yashinoya (0)	
yōtunkumiai	a pig raiser's co-operative

yaka
naisen
sirin

fortune teller
family estate
afforestation, reforestation, or locally, care and
maintenance of forest lands

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GLOSSARY

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As in the text native Okinawan words are underlined and Japanese words are enclosed in single quote marks.

- aji (sometimes Japanized 'anzu') a feudal lord under the former monarchy.
- 'awanori' a strong distilled liquor.
- 'aza' a subdivision of the 'son' or "township"; the territorial equivalent of the 'ku'.
- 'bunke' "branch house"; a house established by a second or younger son upon leaving his father's house; the eldest son stays in the father's house which then becomes 'houke', "main house", to the branch house.
- 'buraku' "village" in the sense of a settlement.
- 'butai' "military unit", at present used for any U.S. installation, as, 'kazoku butai', literally "family unit", for a dependent housing project.
- chinju (Japanese cognate 'kinjo', "neighborhood") a native subdivision of a village, used in some areas.
- 'chō' an incorporated town, co-ordinate with 'shi', "city", and 'son', "rural township".
- chuchoorē (Jap. cog. 'hito-kyōdai', "one siblinghood") in some areas, a lineage which forms a local subdivision of the larger kinship group.
- 'ekisha' (in Okinawan sanjinsō) a type of diviner who casts horoscopes and predicts the future using a system based on the Chinese classic, the I Ching.
- fii-nu-kang ('hi-no-kami') the fire god, represented by an incense burner behind the oven in most Okinawan homes.
- 'gen'ya' grassland; a class of land that is uncultivated but not forest.
- 'gun-sagyo- military employment.

- 'han' a subdivision of a 'ku', which may be either a rural village or an urban ward. 104
- 'hanchō' the headman of a 'han' (Note: during World War II the term 'han' was applied to work details and their leaders were called 'hanchō'; the term with this meaning was introduced into GI jargon and has come to mean any kind of important person regardless of rank.)
- haru (Japanese cognate, 'hara', "field") an area of cultivated land; often the second element in the names of 'ko-aza'.
- 'hatake' a dry or upland field, as distinguished from 'ta' or 'tambo', a wet field.
- 'hōgen' "dialect", the term formerly used in the schools for the Okinawan language; Japanese was called 'hyōjungo', "standard speech", and thus Okinawan was made subordinate to Japanese. In contrast the native terms are Uchinaa-guchi, "Okinawa speech", and Yamatu-guchi, "Yamato speech", making the two co-ordinate.
- 'honke' "main house"; see 'bunke'.
- hyakusoo (Japanese cognate 'hyakushō', "farmers", equated with Japanese 'heimin', "commoners") the peasantry under the former monarchy.
- ichimung in some areas, the larger common descent group, more commonly muchu.
- 'imo' the generic term for root crops, usually used to mean sweet potatoes.
- jituree an official appointed to the administration of a district under the former monarchy.
- 'jivari seido' under the former monarchy, the land allotment system, whereby the greater part of the cultivatable land was owned by the state and periodically reapportioned among the peasantry.
- juri (-gwaa) a trained female who functions as hostess, singer, dancer, and prostitute, there being no distinction between 'geisha' and 'jorō' as in Japan.
- jurinuyaa a juri house.

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('kami-no-hito', "deity person") a religious functionary who leads worship for a munchu or other larger kinship group or assists the nuru in worship for the village.

'ken' prefecture.

'kin' a unit of weight, equivalent to 1.32 pounds.

'ko-aza' a unit of land, a subdivision of the 'aza'.

'kōseki' the family register kept at the 'son' office and by the 'kuchō'.

'ku' a subdivision of a 'son', 'chō', or 'shi'; as a subdivision of a 'son' the 'ku' is a rural village, the political unit equivalent to the land unit of 'aza'; as a subdivision of a 'cho' or 'shi' it is a ward of a town or city.

'kuchō' the headman of a 'ku'.

'kumi' literally "group"; in some villages a subdivision of the 'han', in others the equivalent of the 'han'; the term may also be used for a temporary unit formed for the purpose of pressing sugar, etc.

'kumiai' an association or union.

mabui, mabuyaa

a supernatural entity that goes into the making of a human being; a kind of soul, which if lost causes its owner to become ill. The mabui of a living person may be called ichi-mabui, that of a dead person shini-mabui; the latter is a type of ghost.

magiri

(sometimes Japanized 'magiri') the administrative unit under the former monarchy corresponding to the present 'son'.

manna

(Japanese 'majinai') a "spell", that is, a verbal formula which if recited perfectly will magically cause the desired effect; these are used in curing. A person who can use spells is called a marnasaa.

'miso' a food stuff made of bean paste.

'moai' (also myee, yuuree-gwaa, 'mujin') a mutual loan association.

'mogusa'	a plant, dried particles of which are burned on the skin as a treatment for various diseases and disorders. The Japanese name has been Latinized as "moxa" and the treatment is called "moxibustion" or "moxicaution".
<u>moo-ashibii</u>	literally "playing in the fields", a type of nocturnal picknicking practiced by young persons in some rural communities.
<u>munchu</u>	a kin group composed of a number of households the heads of which trace their descent from a common ancestor in the male line, thus a patrilineal sib; it is non-exogamous and has only ritual functions. This term is used by descendants of the former peasant class in Southern and Central Okinawa; elsewhere the term <u>ichimung</u> is used; among descendants of the former gentry the corresponding unit is called the <u>uji</u> .
<u>mura</u>	(In Japanese also 'mura') "village" in the sense of settlement, and thus the equivalent of 'buraku', but also an alternate reading of the character usually read 'son', meaning a rural township.
'museki'	a person or family that nowhere appears on a 'koseki'; such persons may be thought of as legally nonexistent.
<u>nuru</u> , <u>nuuru</u>	(often Japanized 'noro') a village priestess, one of the hierarchy organized by the former monarchy.
'ryōtei'	a restaurant-brothel.
'sake'	a fermented rice wine, the usual Japanese drink; the Okinawan cognate term <u>saki</u> is used for the much stronger distilled drink called 'awamori' in Japanese.
'samisen', 'shamisen'	a three-stringed musical instrument.
<u>sanjinsco</u>	a diviner, same as 'ekisha', which see.
'seinenkai', 'seinendan'	the Youth Organization.
'sen'	a former coin; 100 sen equalled 1 yen.
'shi'	an incorporated city.

104 'shi-chō-son'

the three co-ordinate administrative units of city, town, and rural township.

shi

a supernatural force within the human being, the decline of which causes illness.

'shiseiji'

"illegitimate child", one not recognized by the father and therefore registered with the mother, as distinguished from the next term.

'shoshi (-dan, -jo)'

"common-law (son, daughter)", a child born out of wedlock but recognized by the father and registered on his 'koseki'.

'son'

a rural township (since the character may also be read 'mura', which in colloquial usage means "village", it is probably preferable not to translate the term at all).

'sonchō'

the mayor of a 'son'.

'son-yakuba'

the administrative office of a 'son'.

'ta', 'tambo'

a seasonally flooded field used for rice, rush, taro, etc., as distinct from 'hatake', a dry or upland field.

'tan'

a unit of land, equivalent to .245 acre.

'tatami'

a Japanese style floor mat.

'tofu'

bean curd, made from soy beans.

'tsubo'

a unit of area; 1 'tsubo' equals 3.95 square yards; 1224 'tsubo' equal 1 acre.

ugwambusuku

insufficiency of worship, of the ancestors or of the fire god, thought to be a frequent cause of misfortune and illness.

ugwanju, uganju

a place of worship, a shrine, often marked only by a tiny stone.

uji

the larger kin group among the gentry class, see munchu.

yaarui, yaadui

(Japanized 'yadori') a small settlement removed from a village; most were pioneered by unemployed members of the gentry class and urban commoners in the last century.

yabuu

a type of medical practitioner who uses moxibustion, acupuncture, and other techniques derived from Chinese medicine.

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'yagō'

(in Okinawan yaanaa) "house name"; in most villages all houses are distinguished by a system of house names.

'yen'

at present (1954) 120 type B yen equal 1 US dollar.

'yōshi'

a son adopted in order to provide a man with an heir.

yuta

a type of shaman, usually a woman, who functions as diviner and medium.